

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

Volume 7, Number 4

1988 Utah Population Estimates

Utah's population increased by 15,000 people from 1987 to 1988, reaching a total of 1,695,000 persons in the state. From July 1 of 1987 to July 1 of 1988, Utahns recorded 35,648 births and 9,122 deaths for a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 26,526. Over the same period, the implied net out-migration was 11,526.

The July 1, 1988 Utah population estimate is a 0.9 percent increase over the revised 1987 estimate of 1,680,000. For the second consecutive year Utah's population increased by less than one percent. In addition, the U.S. population increased more rapidly than Utah's for the second year in a row. Table 1 shows population estimates for Utah by county, multi-county district (MCD) and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) from 1980 to 1988.

Natural Increase

Utah's natural increase in 1988 declined for the eighth consecutive year. The primary reason for this drop is Utah's declining total fertility rate. The total fertility rate declined in every year from 1980 to 1987, falling from 3.2 births per woman in 1980 to 2.5 in 1987. The decline in births is taking place in every county and every age specific group among women of childbearing age (ages 15-44).

For the first time in six years, however, fiscal year births increased slightly in 1988. The measure of births minus deaths in the state still declined because of an increase in deaths. The data are still not available to determine whether the increase in births has reversed the trend of declining total fertility rates.

Migration

In 1988, Utah experienced its fifth straight year of net out-migration. Utah's current trend of out-

migration has received significant attention because at no time in the last 40 years has Utah's out-migration continued for more than four consecutive years. Furthermore, the out-migration over the past five years has been a marked contrast to the previous 15 years when Utah experienced a net in-migration in every year.

Even though the current trend of out-migration causes concern, current conditions suggest that migration out of Utah has peaked. For instance, fewer people left the state in 1988 than in 1987. Furthermore, the current turnaround in the Utah economy has prompted analysts to forecast out-migration in 1989 at less than half the amount in 1988.

Metropolitan Counties

All of Utah's metropolitan counties gained population from 1987 to 1988. The metropolitan counties are Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber. These counties make up over 77 percent of the state's population and they accounted for over 90 percent of Utah's total population growth from 1987 to 1988. Figure 1 illustrates the large portion of the state's population which live along the Wasatch Front.

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Although all of the metropolitan counties gained population from 1987 to 1988, only Davis County experienced net in-migration over the time period. The other three counties had a net out-migration, but the population increased because of natural increase.

Nonmetropolitan Counties

All of the counties which lost population or experienced no population change from 1987 to 1988 were in rural Utah. For example, every county in the Uintah Basin and Southeastern Utah either lost or showed no population change. These counties are Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah. Among the nonmetropolitan counties, Rich County experienced the largest percent decline, followed by Duchesne and Emery Counties.

Washington County measured as the fastest growing county for the fourth year in a row. The

growth in Washington County, however, appears to be slowing. During the eighties, Washington County's yearly growth peaked at 9.5 percent in 1985 and has dropped to 4.1 percent in 1988. Figure 2 presents the percent change in population of Utah's counties from 1987 to 1988.

Additional Information

These population estimates are made by the Utah Population Estimates Committee. The estimates committee makes the official population estimates for Utah and is staffed within the Utah Office of Planning and Budget. A comprehensive description of the 1988 Utah population estimates including a description of the methodology and composition of the estimates committee is available in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, Volume 48, Number 11-12, published by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah. Questions about these estimates should be directed to the Demographic and Economic Analysis section, (801) 538-1036.

Figure 1
Population of Counties in Utah
July 1, 1988

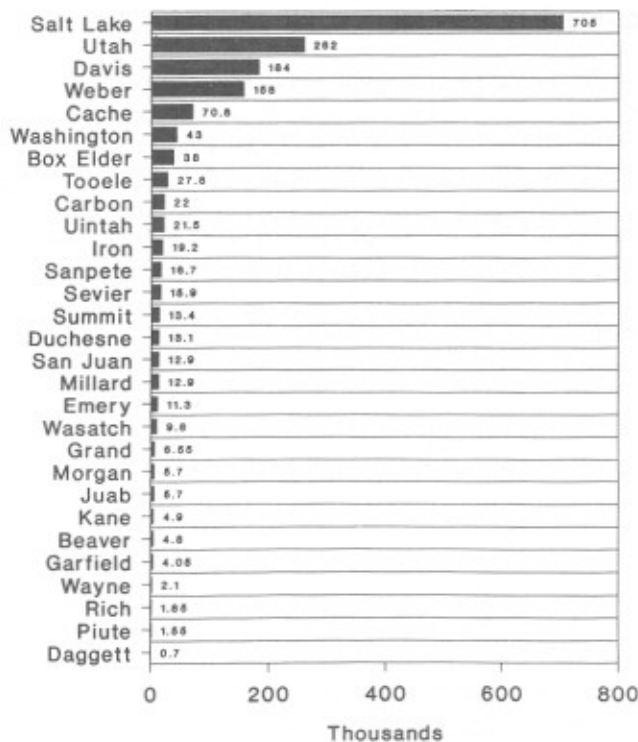


Figure 2
Percent Change in Population by County
July 1, 1987 to July 1, 1988

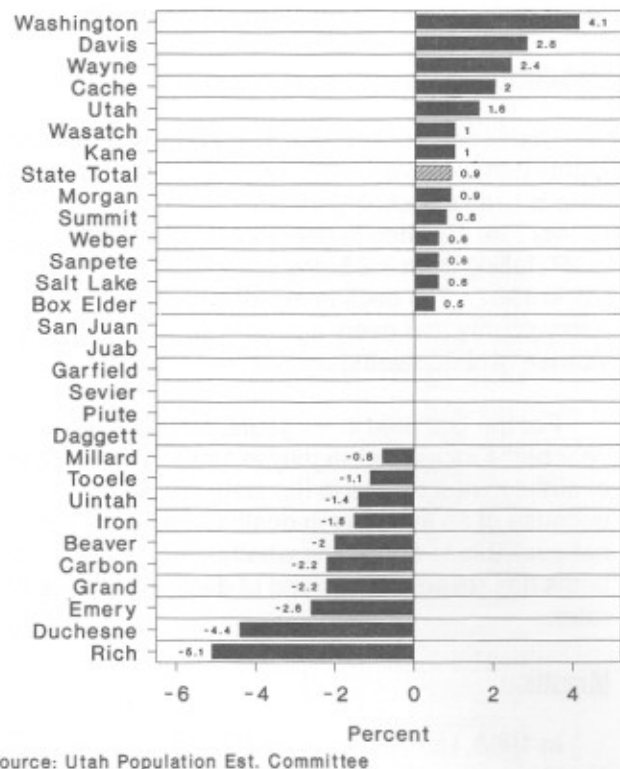


Table 1
Utah Population Estimates
By County, Multi-County District, and Metro Area
July 1, 1980 and July 1, 1988

COUNTY	1980	1981*	1982*	1983	1984*	1985	1986*	1987*	1988**	1980-88 Percent Change	1987-1988 Percent Change
Beaver	4,400	4,600	4,650	5,000	5,150	5,050	4,950	4,900	4,800	9.1%	-2.0%
Box Elder	33,500	34,000	34,700	35,300	35,800	36,600	37,300	37,800	38,000	13.4%	0.5%
Cache	57,700	59,800	62,000	64,500	65,600	66,700	67,800	69,200	70,600	22.4%	2.0%
Carbon	22,400	23,100	24,700	24,500	23,700	23,400	23,000	22,500	22,000	-1.8%	-2.2%
Daggett	750	850	850	750	750	700	700	700	700	-6.7%	0.0%
Davis	148,000	153,000	158,000	162,000	166,000	170,000	175,000	179,000	184,000	24.3%	2.8%
Duchesne	12,700	13,100	13,700	14,400	14,800	14,700	14,300	13,700	13,100	3.1%	-4.4%
Emery	11,600	12,100	13,000	13,100	12,400	11,800	11,800	11,600	11,300	-2.6%	-2.6%
Garfield	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,950	3,950	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	9.5%	0.0%
Grand	8,250	8,400	8,100	7,950	7,650	7,050	6,850	6,700	6,550	-20.6%	-2.2%
Iron	17,500	17,900	18,300	18,900	19,300	19,400	19,500	19,500	19,200	9.7%	-1.5%
Juab	5,550	5,600	5,700	5,900	6,150	6,250	5,800	5,700	5,700	2.7%	0.0%
Kane	4,050	4,050	4,150	4,350	4,500	4,700	4,800	4,850	4,900	21.0%	1.0%
Millard	9,050	9,600	10,400	11,400	13,500	14,200	13,600	13,000	12,900	42.5%	-0.8%
Morgan	4,950	5,050	5,200	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,500	5,650	5,700	15.2%	0.9%
Piute	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	14.8%	0.0%
Rich	2,150	2,250	2,400	2,300	2,150	2,100	2,050	1,950	1,850	-14.0%	-5.1%
Salt Lake	625,000	640,000	655,000	667,000	679,000	689,000	697,000	701,000	705,000	12.8%	0.6%
San Juan	12,400	12,700	12,600	13,000	12,800	12,500	12,700	12,900	12,900	4.0%	0.0%
Sanpete	14,800	15,400	16,100	16,900	17,000	16,900	16,500	16,600	16,700	12.8%	0.6%
Sevier	14,900	15,200	15,500	15,800	16,100	16,200	15,800	15,900	15,900	6.7%	0.0%
Summit	10,400	10,900	11,300	11,800	12,200	12,400	12,700	13,300	13,400	28.8%	0.8%
Tooele	26,200	26,800	27,100	27,300	28,200	28,300	28,100	28,100	27,800	6.1%	-1.1%
Uintah	20,700	21,900	24,300	25,300	24,500	24,000	23,000	21,800	21,500	3.9%	-1.4%
Utah	220,000	228,000	235,000	242,000	247,000	250,000	253,000	258,000	262,000	19.1%	1.6%
Wasatch	8,650	8,900	8,750	9,050	9,200	9,200	9,450	9,700	9,800	13.3%	1.0%
Washington	26,400	27,700	29,400	30,700	32,600	35,700	39,100	41,300	43,000	62.9%	4.1%
Wayne	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,150	2,150	2,100	2,100	2,050	2,100	7.7%	2.4%
Weber	145,000	148,000	151,000	154,000	155,000	155,000	157,000	157,000	158,000	9.0%	0.6%
MULTI-COUNTY DISTRICTS											
Bear River	93,350	96,050	99,100	102,100	103,550	105,400	107,150	108,950	110,450	18.3%	1.4%
Wasatch Front	949,150	972,850	996,300	1,015,550	1,033,550	1,047,750	1,062,600	1,070,750	1,080,500	13.8%	0.9%
Mountainland	239,050	247,800	255,050	262,850	268,400	271,600	275,150	281,000	285,200	19.3%	1.5%
Central	47,600	49,200	51,050	53,600	56,400	57,200	55,350	54,800	54,850	15.2%	0.1%
Southwest	56,050	57,950	60,250	62,900	65,500	68,900	72,400	74,600	75,950	35.5%	1.8%
Uintah Basin	34,150	35,850	38,850	40,450	40,050	39,400	38,000	36,200	35,300	3.4%	-2.5%
Southeast	54,650	56,300	58,400	58,550	56,550	54,750	54,350	53,700	52,750	-3.5%	-1.8%
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS											
Salt Lake-Ogden	918,000	941,000	964,000	983,000	1,000,000	1,014,000	1,029,000	1,037,000	1,047,000	14.1%	1.0%
Provo-Orem	220,000	228,000	235,000	242,000	247,000	250,000	253,000	258,000	262,000	19.1%	1.6%
STATE OF UTAH	1,474,000	1,516,000	1,559,000	1,596,000	1,624,000	1,645,000	1,665,000	1,680,000	1,695,000	15.0%	0.9%

* Revised

**Preliminary

National Comparisons of County and City Data Made Easy

The U.S. Bureau of the Census recently released the *County and City Data Book* for 1988. This is the eleventh edition of the Data Book which includes information on each state and the District of Columbia, 3,139 counties, 952 cities with populations of at least 25,000, and nearly 10,000 places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The Data Book includes information on population, households, vital statistics, health, social welfare programs, education, income, labor, business and industry, and government finances and employment. The Bureau publishes the Data Book once every five years.

The following two tables provide an example of some of the county and city data published in the

book. This book is recommended to anyone who wishes to make comparisons of counties and cities around the country.

The *County and City Data Book* may be purchased for \$36.00 prepaid through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (GPO S/N: 003-024-06709-9). The book is also available on eight high density, 1.2 megabyte diskettes for \$144.00; or 26 double sided, double density diskettes for \$360.00; or on magnetic tape for \$175.00 from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or by calling the Bureau at (301) 763-4100.

Table 2
Selected Economic and Demographic Data
in Utah by County

	HOUSEHOLDS 1985	PERSONS/ HOUSEHOLD 1985	PHYSICIANS/ 100,000 POP 1985	HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 1985	SERIOUS CRIME PER 100,000 1985	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1984	FARM EARNINGS % OF TOTAL EARNINGS 1984	TOTAL LOCAL TAXES PER CAPITA 1981-82	PER CAPITA TOTAL LOCAL EXPENDITURES 1981-82
STATE	505,000	3.20	171	330	5,309	\$9,715	0.7	\$340	\$932
BOX ELDER	1,700	3.10	58	846	1,889	\$7,391	4.7	\$284	\$1,234
BEAVER	10,300	3.44	63	190	2,516	\$9,806	2.0	\$271	\$836
CACHE	19,700	3.18	120	238	2,342	\$7,965	2.8	\$199	\$737
CARBON	7,200	3.13	117	381	2,944	\$9,948	0.5	\$367	\$890
DAGGETT	200	3.11	-	-	5,270	\$7,658	8.7	\$712	\$1,592
DAVIS	47,200	3.64	84	153	3,234	\$9,687	0.3	\$236	\$836
DUCHESNE	4,400	3.42	65	209	4,074	\$8,746	1.9	\$597	\$1,257
EMERY	3,300	3.65	16	-	3,266	\$7,655	0.5	\$906	\$1,935
GARFIELD	1,300	3.08	73	488	1,888	\$7,460	6.6	\$371	\$1,132
GRAND	2,500	2.94	55	521	4,518	\$9,136	0.8	\$479	\$933
IRON	5,900	3.23	82	321	2,875	\$7,852	2.1	\$366	\$1,292
JUAB	1,800	3.29	33	517	3,571	\$7,147	2.8	\$307	\$1,822
KANE	1,500	3.10	64	702	2,350	\$9,442	2.9	\$333	\$1,348
MILLARD	4,200	3.38	56	278	3,459	\$8,587	7.4	\$324	\$1,331
MORGAN	1,300	3.82	96	-	1,853	\$10,490	11.1	\$242	\$773
PIUTE	500	3.21	-	-	1,362	\$6,865	30.5	\$248	\$1,111
RICH	700	3.37	-	-	2,329	\$6,361	17.7	\$481	\$1,244
SALT LAKE	227,400	3.01	262	401	7,258	\$10,954	0.1	\$397	\$933
SAN JUAN	2,700	4.24	79	439	2,255	\$6,000	5.5	\$736	\$1,713
SANPETE	4,800	3.34	66	246	2,281	\$6,849	11.7	\$151	\$960
SEVIER	4,900	3.21	63	263	3,295	\$9,593	8.5	\$243	\$1,090
SUMMIT	4,100	3.04	140	-	6,238	\$11,979	2.8	\$1,016	\$2,209
TOOELE	8,800	3.29	45	114	3,561	\$9,912	0.8	\$323	\$957
UINTAH	7,200	3.49	47	142	3,893	\$8,984	2.2	\$429	\$1,201
UTAH	65,400	3.53	112	364	3,925	\$7,287	0.7	\$232	\$735
WASATCH	2,900	3.28	115	396	3,558	\$8,100	3.9	\$247	\$1,030
WASHINGTON	10,500	3.29	124	298	4,588	\$7,918	1.6	\$247	\$1,003
WAYNE	700	3.27	-	-	1,004	\$6,859	7.1	\$194	\$1,141
WEAVER	52,500	2.96	169	351	6,129	\$10,593	0.3	\$300	\$847

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County and City Data Book: 1988*

Table 3
Selected Economic and Demographic Data
For Utah Cities Over 25,000 Population*
Ranked from High to Low

POPULATION 1986		POPULATION DENSITY 1986 (POP PER SQ. MILE)		% POP CHANGE 1980-86		PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME, 1985		PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME % OF STATE AVE, 1985	
SALT LAKE CITY	158,440	OREM	3,519	WEST JORDON	62.6%	BOUNTIFUL	\$10,335	BOUNTIFUL	121.1%
PROVO	77,480	BOUNTIFUL	3,417	SANDY	29.2%	MURRAY	\$10,260	MURRAY	120.2%
OGDEN	67,490	SANDY	3,226	OREM	17.5%	SALT LAKE CITY	\$10,248	SALT LAKE CITY	120.1%
SANDY	67,430	LOGAN	2,750	LOGAN	7.6%	SANDY	\$9,391	SANDY	110.0%
OREM	61,590	OGDEN	2,528	BOUNTIFUL	5.0%	OGDEN	\$9,233	OGDEN	108.2%
WEST JORDON	44,440	MURRAY	2,472	OGDEN	4.8%	LOGAN	\$7,489	LOGAN	87.7%
BOUNTIFUL	34,510	WEST JORDON	2,077	PROVO	4.5%	WEST JORDON	\$7,256	WEST JORDON	85.0%
LOGAN	28,880	PROVO	1,908	SALT LAKE CITY	-2.8%	OREM	\$7,094	OREM	83.1%
MURRAY	23,730	SALT LAKE CITY	1,577	MURRAY	-7.8%	PROVO	\$6,347	PROVO	74.4%
BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1984		PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS LESS THAN 20 YRS OLD, 1984		INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, 1984		HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1985		1980-86 HOUSING PERMITS AS PERCENT OF 1980 HOUSING STOCK	
PROVO	32.3	OGDEN	15.4%	OGDEN	14.7	SALT LAKE CITY	1,452	WEST JORDON	60.8%
LOGAN	29.9	MURRAY	10.5%	WEST JORDON	13.6	MURRAY	1,024	SANDY	30.9%
OREM	29.6	SALT LAKE CITY	10.0%	SALT LAKE CITY	11.3	PROVO	844	MURRAY	25.0%
WEST JORDON	24.6	WEST JORDON	6.9%	OREM	10.0	OGDEN	815	OREM	15.1%
SALT LAKE CITY	23.0	BOUNTIFUL	6.9%	PROVO	9.6	LOGAN	533	LOGAN	12.7%
OGDEN	23.0	OREM	6.0%	LOGAN	8.1	BOUNTIFUL	371	BOUNTIFUL	12.6%
MURRAY	22.9	LOGAN	5.9%	BOUNTIFUL	8.0	WEST JORDON	113	PROVO	12.2%
SANDY	21.8	SANDY	5.1%	SANDY	5.8	SANDY	74	SALT LAKE CITY	7.3%
BOUNTIFUL	18.2	PROVO	5.0%	MURRAY	1.6	OREM	32	OGDEN	6.5%
SERIOUS CRIMES PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1985		POLICE PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1985		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1986		PROF. & TECH. EMP. PER PROD. EMPLOYEES, 1980		FEDERAL GRANTS, 1986 (MILLIONS)	
SALT LAKE CITY	11,593	SALT LAKE CITY	20.8	OGDEN	7.7%	LOGAN	1.35	SALT LAKE CITY	\$659.4
MURRAY	11,096	MURRAY	16.3	PROVO	6.2%	PROVO	1.34	OGDEN	\$49.5
OGDEN	9,071	OGDEN	15.2	OREM	6.1%	SALT LAKE CITY	1.25	LOGAN	\$34.4
WEST JORDON	5,366	WEST JORDON	12.6	SALT LAKE CITY	6.0%	BOUNTIFUL	1.15	PROVO	\$23.6
SANDY	4,162	LOGAN	10.7	WEST JORDON	5.6%	OREM	0.84	SANDY	\$5.9
OREM	3,913	SANDY	10.0	LOGAN	5.1%	SANDY	0.79	OREM	\$2.8
PROVO	3,662	OREM	9.9	MURRAY	4.6%	OGDEN	0.79	BOUNTIFUL	\$2.7
BOUNTIFUL	3,488	BOUNTIFUL	8.1	SANDY	4.4%	MURRAY	0.65	WEST JORDON	\$2.5
LOGAN	3,009	PROVO	7.8	BOUNTIFUL	3.5%	WEST JORDON	0.32	MURRAY	\$1.5
CITY GOV EMPLOYMENT PER 10,000 POP, 1986		PER CAPITA TOTAL TAXES PAID TO CITY, 1984-85		PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAXES PAID, 1984-85		TOTAL PER CAPITA CITY EXPENDITURES, 1984-85		PER CAPITA MUNICIPAL DEBT OUTSTANDING, 1984-85	
MURRAY	156.3	BOUNTIFUL	\$145	SALT LAKE CITY	\$171	SALT LAKE CITY	\$1,019	LOGAN	\$1,527
SALT LAKE CITY	145.0	LOGAN	\$117	OGDEN	\$95	MURRAY	\$587	SANDY	\$1,170
LOGAN	101.1	MURRAY	\$292	MURRAY	\$76	OGDEN	\$435	OGDEN	\$959
OGDEN	90.1	OGDEN	\$264	PROVO	\$48	LOGAN	\$417	SALT LAKE CITY	\$887
BOUNTIFUL	84.3	OREM	\$128	BOUNTIFUL	\$47	PROVO	\$370	MURRAY	\$856
OREM	64.5	PROVO	\$124	OREM	\$43	BOUNTIFUL	\$303	PROVO	\$417
PROVO	59.8	SALT LAKE CITY	\$402	SANDY	\$37	OREM	\$301	OREM	\$224
SANDY	58.9	SANDY	\$116	WEST JORDON	\$30	SANDY	\$227	WEST JORDON	\$202
WEST JORDON	37.4	WEST JORDON	\$94	LOGAN	\$26	WEST JORDON	\$161	BOUNTIFUL	\$20
% TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR POLICE, 1986		% TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PARKS & REC, 1986		% TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSING, 1986		% TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR HIGHWAYS, 1986		TYPICAL MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILL, 1986	
WEST JORDON	24.2%	MURRAY	14.1%	WEST JORDON	24.2%	WEST JORDON	26.3%	OGDEN	\$67.81
SANDY	18.4%	BOUNTIFUL	13.0%	SANDY	18.4%	SANDY	25.8%	SALT LAKE CITY	\$67.81
MURRAY	17.4%	OGDEN	11.5%	MURRAY	17.4%	SALT LAKE CITY	16.7%	SANDY	\$67.17
BOUNTIFUL	16.0%	LOGAN	10.6%	BOUNTIFUL	16.0%	MURRAY	14.7%	OREM	\$65.89
OGDEN	15.4%	OREM	6.5%	OGDEN	15.4%	BOUNTIFUL	13.6%	WEST JORDON	\$63.97
OREM	12.1%	PROVO	6.3%	OREM	12.1%	LOGAN	12.5%	MURRAY	\$48.65
SALT LAKE CITY	12.1%	SANDY	5.7%	SALT LAKE CITY	12.1%	OGDEN	11.1%	LOGAN	\$47.85
PROVO	12.0%	SALT LAKE CITY	4.6%	PROVO	12.0%	OREM	10.3%	BOUNTIFUL	\$34.50
LOGAN	11.7%	WEST JORDON	3.9%	LOGAN	11.7%	PROVO	5.7%	PROVO	\$24.46

*Includes cities with over 25,000 people at the time of the 1980 Census. West Valley City was not incorporated until after the 1980 Census and is not shown here.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County and City Data Book: 1988*

Bureau of the Census Population Projections Show a Changing America

The South and West regions are projected to dominate the nation's population growth through the year 2010, according to a recently released Bureau of the Census report. The projections point to a demographically changing America with very rapid growth in some states and regions, migration to the South and West, an aging population, and shifting political power.

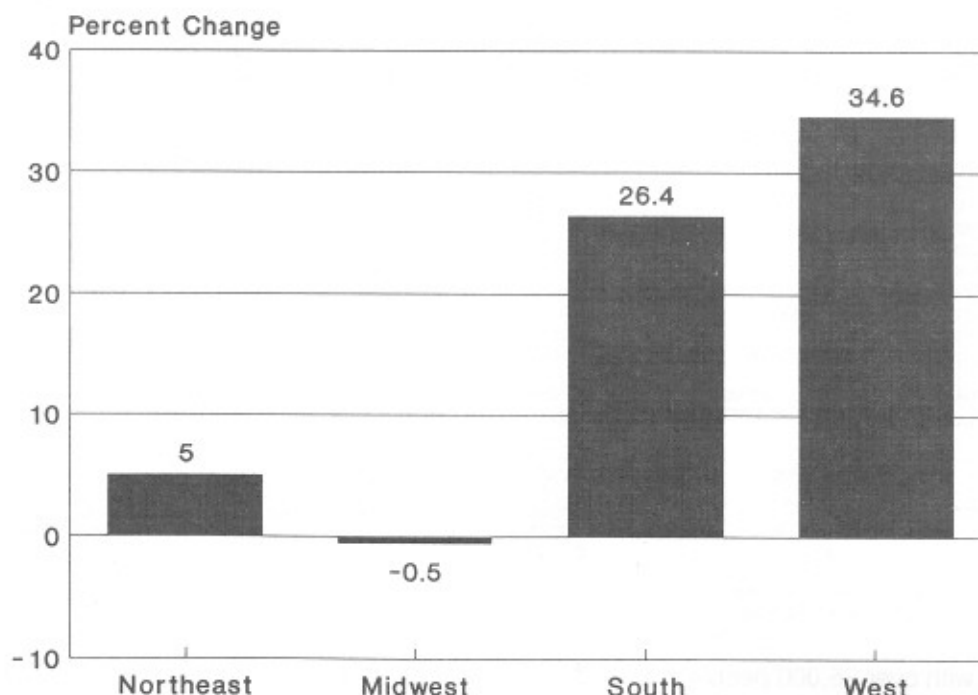
Regional Population Projections

The South and West regions are projected to account for nearly 95 percent of the total population growth in the country from 1986 through the year 2010. The South alone will account for 54 percent of this growth. The West is projected to be the fastest growing, followed by the South and Northeast. The Bureau of the Census projects that the Midwest will lose population over the time period. Figure 3 shows the projected percent change in population for the four Census regions from 1986 to 2010.

Because so much disparity in population growth exists between the South and West regions compared with the Northeast and Midwest regions, these projections have interesting implications for national marketing endeavors, future business location decisions, political campaigns and other issues. For example, the West has long felt the political consequences of being the smallest region in the country and, therefore, having the smallest political representation in the country. These projections indicate that the West, in time, will no longer have this problem.

In 1986, the base year for these projections, the South ranked as the most populous region, followed by the Midwest, the Northeast and then the West. These projections show that by the year 2005, the West will exceed both the Northeast and Midwest in population size. The South will continue to be the largest region throughout the projection period.

Figure 3
Projected Population Growth Rates
By Census Region
1986-2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census bases these projections on past trends in births, deaths and migration. The South and West are projected to experience rapid population growth rates because of the historic pattern of in-migration and the higher than average fertility rates.

State Population Projections

Not surprisingly, states in the South and West make up nine of the ten states projected to be the fastest growing from 1986 to 2010. Utah's neighbors of Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico make up the top three. The other western states are Hawaii, Alaska and California. The Bureau projects these states will experience significant in-migration as well as natural increase over the next 20 years. Figure 4 shows the ten states projected to increase the most rapidly from 1986 to 2010.

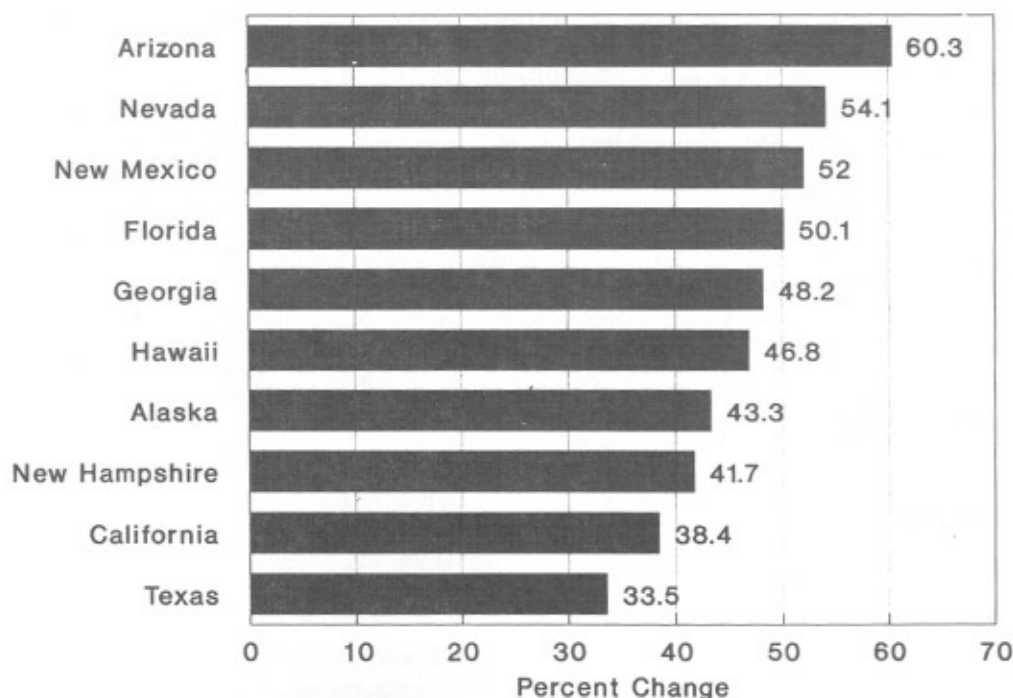
The southern states projected to have the highest growth rates are Florida, Georgia and Texas. Like the western states, Georgia and Texas are projected to gain population both because of net in-

migration and natural increase. Florida, however, because of its older population, is projected to have more deaths than births from 1986 to 2010. A net in-migration of over 6 million, though, will overwhelm this natural decrease.

Although not making the top ten, Utah ranks eleventh among the states according to the Bureau's projections. Figure 5 presents a map of the states, divided by region, with ranges of population growth or decline.

In total population gain, California, Florida and Texas are leading the way. In fact, over half of the total U.S. growth for the next 20 years is projected to occur in these three states alone. California — with the biggest projected numerical gain of 10.3 million people — will remain the most populous state in 2010. Texas — with a numerical gain of 5.6 million people — will pass New York to become the second largest state in the country by 2010. Florida is projected to gain 5.9 million and will rank fourth in total population by 2010 just after New York.

Figure 4
States Projected to Experience the Fastest Rates of Growth
1986 through 2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Reapportionment

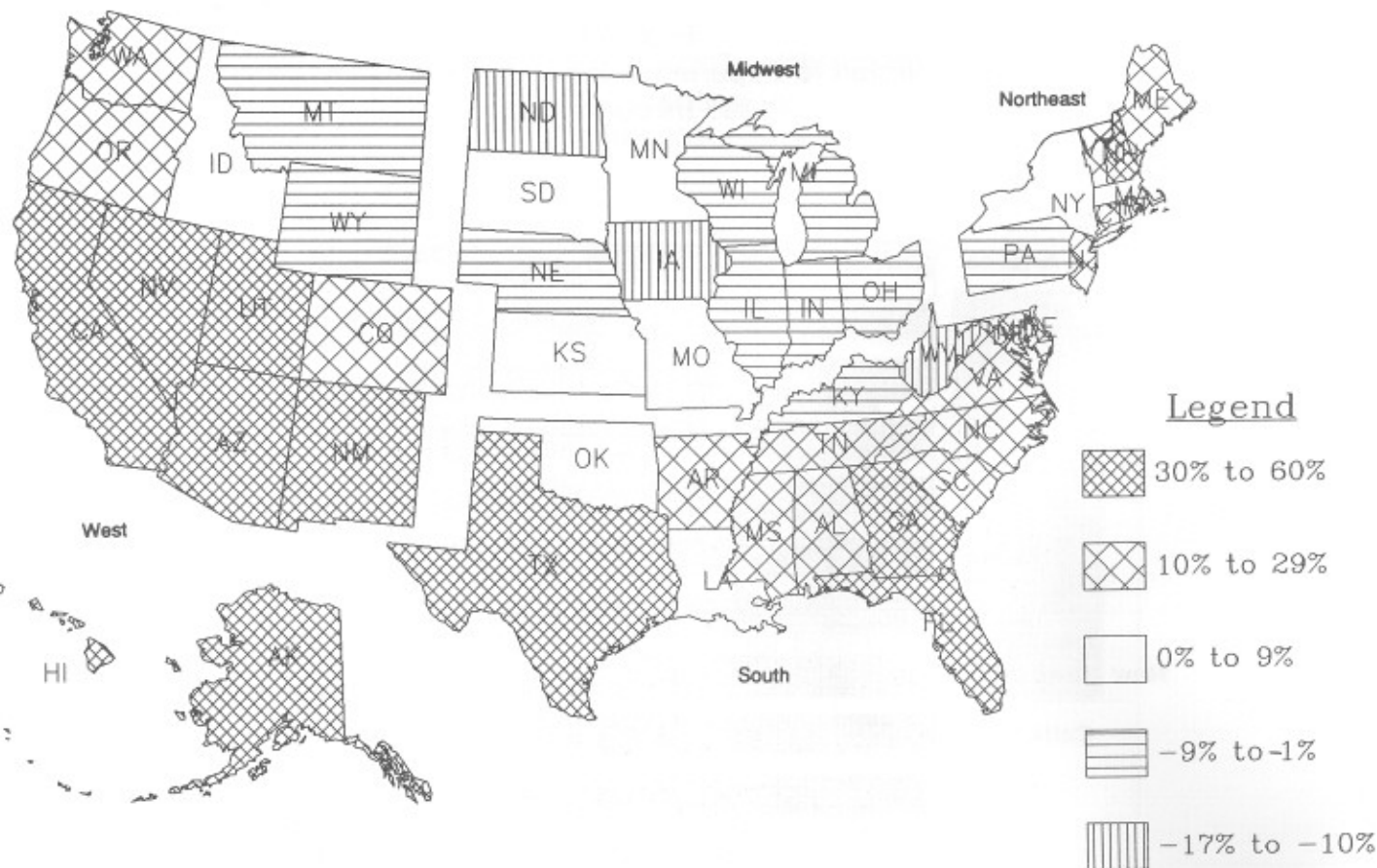
An important implication of these projected population changes is a shift in political power. The U.S. Constitution provides that "...representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respected numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state." In addition, the Constitution requires that a Census count be taken every ten years to reapportion the U.S. House of Representatives. Although reapportionment is based on the Census count, which will not be completed until after the 1990 Census, the Bureau of the Census 1990 projections provide an advance look at what is likely to take place.

According to the Population Reference Bureau Inc., a private demographic research group, the

Census Bureau projections indicate a significant shift in house seats after the 1990 reapportionment. The South is projected to gain ten congressional seats and the West is projected to gain six. In contrast, the Northeast is projected to lose seven and the Midwest nine. This shift means that the South and West will have more political clout in the future.

Among the states in the South and West regions, California, Texas and Florida are projected to be the big winners gaining five, four and three congressional seats, respectively. Arizona and Georgia are each projected to gain two and North Carolina and Virginia should each gain one. West Virginia and Montana are the only two states in the West and South which are projected to lose a seat. Utah's representation is projected to remain at three congressional seats.

Figure 5
Projected Percent Change in
Population by State: 1986-2010



No states in the Midwest or Northeast are expected to gain representation. Instead, New York and Pennsylvania are each projected to lose three and Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio are each projected to lose two. Finally, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Massachusetts should each lose one.

Aging Population

The Bureau of the Census projections show an aging of the population in every region of the country. The West is projected to continue through the year 2010 to have the youngest median age at 37.4, followed by the Midwest at 38.8.

Florida is projected to continue as the state with the oldest median age by reaching 45.3 in 2010. The U.S. median age is projected to be over six years younger at 39.0. Utah's median age is projected to continue to be the youngest in the country in 2010 at 27.6.

Migration Patterns

The Census Bureau projects the South will receive the most net in-migration from 1986 to 2010 with nearly 12 million people moving to the region. Over 54 percent of the total growth in the South is projected to come from in-migration. The West, the second largest benefactor of in-migration, is projected to receive over 7 million entrants.

The Midwest is projected to lose population over the next 20 years. The net out-migration of over 6 million people from 1986 to 2010 is projected to totally offset the 5.9 million of natural increase. The Northeast is projected to also experience net out-migration, but the natural increase is expected to be large enough to allow the regions population to increase despite the out-migration.

Limitations Inherent in Projections

Although the Bureau of the Census made extensive efforts to use the best available modeling techniques in producing these projections, users must remember that projections are only educated guesses. Projections reflect what is anticipated based on what is known today. Obviously, the future is uncertain and so these projections are uncertain as well.

Despite the inherent problems with projections, these projections represent a major advance in the Bureau's projection methodology. The major

innovations are projections of annual population by single years of age instead of projections by 5-year age groups for every fifth year, the use of state-to-state migration flows rather than net migration, and the use of state differentials in survival and fertility rates.

Additional Projections for Utah

The Utah Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) produces population projections which provide an alternative to projections developed by the Bureau of the Census. The projections produced by OPB are generated by the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model (UPED). Because the UPED projections can incorporate a wider range of variables and data and do not have to be forced to add to regional and national totals, they are very useful to data users who are interested specifically in Utah. However, when there is a need to compare projected population trends between Utah and other states, regions and the nation, the Bureau of the Census projections offer the best set of projections developed with a consistent methodology and data base. Information about the UPED projections can be obtained by calling the Demographic and Economic Analysis section, (801) 538-1036.

Ordering Information

Copies of *Projections of the Population of States, by age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010*, Series P-25, No. 1017, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. The GPO stock number is 803-004-00025-1 and the cost is \$6.00. The report provides age, sex and race detail. The report also includes a detailed description of the methodology and assumptions used in the projections.

Economic Report Highlights Utah's Economic Rebound

The state's third annual *Economic Report to the Governor* highlights many positive changes occurring in the Utah economy. This year's report includes chapters on the labor market, personal income, gross state product, demographics, gross taxable sales, construction, prices, energy, tax collections and the intermountain region. Special chapters in the report discuss high technology, defense and space activity, workforce 2000 and the rural Utah economy.

1988 Economic News

The state created 18,300 jobs in 1988. This increase in jobs for 1988 is more than the total number of jobs created in 1986 and 1987 combined. By national standards, Utah ranked sixteenth among all states in employment growth from 1980 to 1987. With Utah's employment growth in 1988 above the national average, Utah should compare even more favorably with the nation when the 1988 data are compiled.

Utah's unemployment rate in 1988 dropped to 5.1 percent, the lowest annual rate for the eighties. Moreover, wages, personal income, and retail sales are all projected to grow at considerably faster rates than 1987.

Several expansions to existing firms and hirings by new firms contributed to the economic expansion. Some of the major expansions and openings include Everex Systems, Western Gear, Pepcon, American Metal Foundry, SPS Technology, Grumman Aerospace, Lucas Technologies, Sanyo-Icon, Shopko, Delta Airlines, Stouffer Foods and Word Perfect. Construction of the new regional prison and continued work on the Jordanelle Dam also helped lift employment and incomes.

Utah's economy during the eighties has performed better than most of its neighboring states. Of the eight mountain states, Utah ranks third in nonagricultural jobs created and fourth in personal income growth and population growth from 1982 to 1987.

The good economic news, however, is tempered by some negative economic occurrences. Contractions and closures in 1988 forced layoffs at Beehive International, Wicat Systems, Holy Cross Hospital, Judkins Co., Utah Title and Abstract, Hewlett-Packard, Bennett Paint, First Interstate Bank, Castle

Gate Coal Co., Fidelity Investments, Continental Airlines and others.

Furthermore, for the fifth straight year Utah experienced net out-migration. And, related to the out-migration, vacancy rates for both residential and nonresidential projects remain stubbornly high.

Economic Outlook for 1989

Utah's economic outlook for 1989 mirrors the national outlook of slower but moderate growth. Population, employment, wages, and incomes are all projected to grow in 1989. Out-migration is expected to continue in 1989, but to a much smaller degree. Population is expected to grow by 1.3 percent compared to an increase of only 0.9 percent in 1988. Nonagricultural employment is projected to increase by 2.5 percent for an increase of 16,700 jobs. Finally, personal income is expected to grow by 5.9 percent and nonagricultural wages should increase by 5.7 percent. Table 4 provides forecasts of pertinent national and state level economic data.

State Economic Coordinating Committee

The *Economic Report to the Governor* represents a joint effort between several state agencies which form the State Economic Coordinating Committee (SECC). The committee was formed in 1986 at the request of Governor Bangerter. The purpose of the committee is to promote better economic data and analysis of economic issues.

The following agencies make up the SECC: Utah Office of Planning and Budget; Utah Department of Employment Security; Utah Department of Community and Economic Development; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Energy Office; University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research; and Utah State University, Department of Economics. Beyond these agencies, contributions to the Economic Report and the committee are made by First Security Bank Corporation.

Copies of the Report

Copies of the report can be obtained by writing the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 116 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114. Orders may also be placed by calling (801) 538-1036. The report costs \$10.00. Make checks payable to the Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 4
Forecast of Salient Economic Indicators
December 1988

Utah and United States Indicators	Units	1987 Actual	1988 Forecast	1989 Forecast	% CHG 87-88	% CHG 88-89
PRODUCTION						
U.S. Gross National Product	Billions Dollars	4,526.7	4,860.9	5,199.2	7.4	7.0
U.S. Real GNP	1982 \$	3,847.0	3,997.4	4,085.6	3.9	2.2
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	102.3	105.9	107.5	3.5	1.4
U.S. Auto Sales	Millions	10.3	10.6	10.1	2.9	-4.7
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.6	1.5	1.4	-11.0	-5.5
U.S. Industrial Production	1967=100	129.8	137.0	140.4	5.5	2.5
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	16.5	18.3	18.0	10.9	-1.6
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrells	35.4	33.6	32.5	-5.1	-3.3
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	120.0	480.0	480.0	NA	0.0
Utah Gross Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	12,189.0	13,056.0	13,431.0	7.1	2.9
Retail Sales	Million Dollars	6,982.0	7,376.0	7,693.0	5.6	4.3
Business Purchases	Million Dollars	3,398.0	3,753.0	3,764.0	10.4	0.3
Taxable Services	Million Dollars	1,520.0	1,591.0	1,659.0	4.7	4.3
Utah New Car & Truck Sales	Thousands	58.3	60.0	58.5	2.9	-2.5
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	7.3	5.5	5.7	-24.7	3.6
Utah Residential Construction	Millions Dollars	495.2	400.0	405.0	-19.2	1.3
Utah Nonresidential Construction	Millions Dollars	413.4	300.0	400.0	-27.4	33.3
SOCIAL INDICATORS						
Utah Population	Thousands	1,680.0	1,695.0	1,717.0	0.9	1.3
Migration	Thousands	-11.7	-11.5	-5.8	-1.7	-49.6
PRICES						
CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	113.6	118.3	124.3	4.1	5.1
GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	117.7	121.5	127.2	3.2	4.7
U.S. Unit Labor Cost	1977=100	173.7	178.7	187.1	2.9	4.7
Utah Crude Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.25	14.35	15.00	-16.8	4.5
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	25.26	26.76	27.30	5.9	2.0
Domestic Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.71	1.16	1.05	63.4	-9.5
FINANCING						
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.8	6.6	7.9	13.7	20.0
Home Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	9.3	9.2	10.1	-0.8	9.2
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billions Dollars	276.7	299.5	314.7	8.2	5.1
UTAH EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES						
Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	640.3	658.6	675.3	2.9	2.5
Average Nonagricultural Wage	Dollars	18,015	18,538	19,103	2.9	3.0
Total Nonagricultural Wages	Million Dollars	11,535	12,209	12,900	5.8	5.7
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	19,095	20,200	21,392	5.8	5.9

Source: State Economic Coordinating Committee



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
Utah Office of Planning and Budget
116 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

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Utah Office of Planning and Budget

Brad Barber, Director, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
Jim Robson, Manager, State Data Center Program
Natalie Gochmour, Editor, *Utah Data Guide*
Scanlon Romer, Contact Person, (801) 538-1036

The Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget is the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census State Data Center program. The Data Center Program assists data users in the public and private sectors in accessing and using the broad range of statistical data available from the Bureau of the Census, other federal government agencies, as well as state and local governments in Utah. The nineteen affiliates listed below assist in the data dissemination process.

Utah State Data Center Participants	Contact Person	Phone Number
Population Research Laboratory	Yun Kim	(801) 750-1231
Bureau of Economic and Business Research	Frank Hachman	581-6333
Utah Department of Employment Security	Ken Jensen	533-2372
Utah Department of Health	John Brockert	538-6186
Salt Lake City Library	Becky Butler	363-5733
Marriott Library, University of Utah	Julie Hinz	581-8394
Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University	Beverly Norton	378-4090
Merrill Library, Utah State University	Karlo Mustonen	750-2683
Stewart Library, Weber State College	Reference Dept.	626-6415
Southern Utah State College Library	Randall Christensen	586-7946
State Library Division of Utah	Lennis Anderson	466-5888
Bear River Association of Governments	Roger Jones	752-7242
Five County Association of Governments	John Williams	673-3548
Wasatch Front Regional Council	Mick Crandall	292-4469
Utah Navajo Development Council	Worthy Glover	678-2285
Mountainland Association of Governments	Carl Johnson	377-2262
Six County Association of Governments	Allen Fawcett	896-9222
Southeastern Association of Governments	Bill Howell	637-5444
Uintah Basin Association of Governments	Gerald Conley	722-4518